

# The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM. 1

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.)

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

NUMBER 26.

LOUIS BUSH, JOHN LEVEY, REUBEN G. BUSH  
of Lafourche. of Iberville. of Orleans

**BUSH & LEVEY,**  
COTTON AND SUGAR  
FACTORS,  
No. 31 Perdido Street,

LOOK BOX 2047 NEW ORLEANS  
m33

**SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.**

Cash Capital, \$500,000,  
WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURERS

Issues Policies on—  
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

OFFICE—12 Camp, between Gravier and  
Natchez streets.

NEW ORLEANS.  
JAMES L. DAY, Pres't.

H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

**E. OFFNER,**

THE OLD RELIABLE  
CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now Located at his Old Stand,  
74..... Canal Street..... 174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY  
GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT  
TLEYS and HOUSE FURNISHING  
GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

**NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO**

Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

Paid Capital - - - \$500,000 00

Assets at their market  
value - - - 619,895 46

DIRECTORS:

A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,  
A. Carriero, Charles J. Woods,  
H. Gally, D. Fatio,

W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt,  
P. Fonta, Ernest Morill,

J. Aldige, Jules Tuya, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

**FRUIT TREES.**

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince,  
Crab, etc.

STOCKS GRAFTS, Apple, Cherry,  
Crab, Pear, etc.

EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Shrubs,  
Fruit and Flower Plants.

EDGE PLANTS, Osage, Buckhorn,  
Honey Locust, etc.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid  
Novelties, Roses, Verbenas, Carnations,  
etc. For NEW CATALOGUES of the

BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY,  
post free, address WM. F. BARKER,  
(Trustee) Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, IL-  
LINOIS. jan9-4t

**GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW**

ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHI-  
CAGO RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after Nov. 13, 1877, Trains will  
depart and arrive as follows, from Cal-  
cago street depot:

Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.  
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 a. m.

Express No. 2..... 9:30 a. m.  
Mixed No. 4..... 7:10 p. m.

No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, ex-  
cept Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through with-  
out change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chi-  
cago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is at-  
tached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passen-  
gers to go through without leaving the  
train. Only one change to New York and  
Eastern cities.

Friday evening's train makes no con-  
nection for Chicago.

Accommodation trains between New  
Orleans and McDonough City.

Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Satur-  
day, and 7 a. m. Sunday.

Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m.  
Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.

This is the only line running double  
daily through trains to and from all  
points North and East.

Tickets for sale and information given  
at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

**REDUCED RATES.**

On and after THURSDAY, April 10,  
this line will make the following rates to  
suit the times:

To Boston.....\$27 60

To New York..... 36 00

To Philadelphia..... 35 00

To Baltimore..... 34 00

To Washington..... 34 10

To Albany..... 35 60

To Buffalo..... 32 00

To Pittsburgh..... 31 10

To Cleveland..... 30 00

Travel by this old and favorite route,  
which gives you low rates and the quick-  
est time to New York and all Northern  
and Eastern cities.

A. D. SHELTON Agent.  
F. CHANDLER, General Manager.

**A. BROUSSEAU & SON,**

17 CHARLES STREET,  
Importers of and dealers in

CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CHINA  
AND COCA MATTING, TABLE AND PI-  
ANO COVERS, WINDOW SHADES,

CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS,  
CARRIAGE, TABLE & EN-  
AMEL OIL CLOTHS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.  
Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands,  
Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair  
Crib, Plush, Bed Ticking and Springs.  
One Price Only. jan9

T. B. STAMPS,

**COTTON**

—AND—

**SUGAR FACTOR**

—AND—

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT**

Office:

48 Carondelet street, corner Union.

NEW ORLEANS.

Consignments solicited of

**COTTON,**

**RICE,**

**SUGAR,**

**MOLASSES,**

—AND—

**Country Produce Generally.**

Account sales promptly rendered and  
satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances  
made on consignments, and purchases  
made in this market at lowest rates for  
account of my friends. 5-3

**SHIRTS**

THE CHEAPEST AND CHEAPEST  
STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in  
this store, is a regular assortment of

**New Neckwear.**

Good Shirts as well as Collars and Cuffs  
all at low prices. Call on B. T. WALSH.

**B. T. WALSH,**

110 Canal street.

**SHIRTS**

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS**

**COUNTRY PRODUCE**

**GROCERIES**

**DELTA, LA.**

**WINE & LIQUORS**

**CIGARS, TOBACCO.**

—AND—

**GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES**

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Cotton  
and Cotton Seed.

We beg leave to announce to our pat-  
rons and friends that we are prepared to  
fill all orders at prices to suit the most  
economical. Give us a call before pur-  
chasing elsewhere. 4-19

**S. L. DAVIS,**

**RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON**

119 FOURTH AVENUE,  
CHICAGO.

Furnished rooms to rent with or with-  
out board.

**F. A. GONZALES & BRO.**

IMPORTERS OF

**HAVANA CIGARS,**

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

## IN THE CONVENTION.

### A Review of the Past.

#### The Responsibility Placed Where It Belongs.

#### The Work of the Future.

On Monday, June 9, 1879, the State  
Constitutional Convention having under  
consideration the report of the Commit-  
tee on Public Education, Mr. Pinchback,  
delegate from Madison parish, spoke as  
follows:

Mr. President:

It will be conceded, I think, by  
every member of this convention that  
I have been unusually reticent thus far  
in its deliberations; and, if I break my  
silence to-day, sir, it is because I believe  
the time has arrived when I should give  
expression to the views I entertain, touch-  
ing the duties and final conclusions  
upon the rights and privileges of the  
citizens of the State.

I start out, sir, with the assump-  
tion that although great differences  
of opinion exist between us on polit-  
ical matters, we are not here as  
partisans seeking to advance party  
interest at the expense of the wel-  
fare of the State, nor is it the desire  
to legislate in the interest of any  
particular class or nationality, but  
the aim and desire of every gentle-  
man upon this floor to frame a con-  
stitution for the State under which  
our mixed population can live in  
peace and the State governed with  
such economy as the impoverished  
condition of the people demand.

In the formation of the constitu-  
tion of 1868 the major part of the  
white people, including much of its  
wealth and intelligence, took no  
part. They regarded the introduction  
of the colored people into the  
body politic as an experiment pre-  
destined to failure. Smarting un-  
der the reverses they had just sus-  
tained, defeated, humiliated, and  
almost impoverished, they refused  
to participate in politics and remitted  
to the care of others both the  
affairs of State and the political  
education of the new-born citizens.  
That a long train of evils has re-  
sulted from that unwise and, I  
may add, unnatural condition of  
things, is not at all remarkable.  
Oh! Mr. President, how many  
heart-aches, how much blood, and  
how much treasure might have been  
saved by the exercise, on the part  
of your people, of ordinary  
judgment and wisdom at that time.

But, disheartened by their mis-  
fortunes, and guided by their prej-  
udices, they refused to listen to the  
plainest dictates of reason and al-  
lowed our newly enfranchised and  
inexperienced people to pass under  
the control and manipulation of  
men who, in many instances, had  
no interest in the community, and  
whose sole aim seems to have been  
the advancement of their individual  
fortunes.

Left to the guidance and control  
of such men—who had no love or  
respect for us; who were bound by  
stronger ties to those they opposed  
than to those they pretended to  
serve; who knew that the estrange-  
ment of the races would inure to  
their benefit; who enlisted in our  
service impressed with the knowl-  
edge that in a few years they would  
be seeking more congenial associa-  
tions, and be found fighting side by  
side with their own class—the nat-  
ural consequences of ruin and dis-  
aster almost without a parallel in  
the world's history, make up our  
political record since enfranchise-  
ment.

In at the birth of reconstructed

government in Louisiana, an active  
participant in public affairs ever  
since, and a close student of current  
history, I have learned to look at  
things as they are and not as I  
would have them; and, however  
much at variance with my own de-  
sires or the theory of American in-  
stitutions it may be, there is no dis-  
guising the fact that this country,  
at least so far as the South is con-  
cerned, is a white man's country,  
and has been governed and con-  
trolled by white men ever since it  
was wrested from the aborigines.

The governments created by our  
votes, known as the negro govern-  
ments of the South, were controlled  
by white men and run in the inter-  
ests of white men. The present  
administration is a white man's gov-  
ernment, and its successors for  
years, if not forever, will be of the  
same character.

I do not mean by this that Demo-  
cratic rule is to be perpetual. I  
have no such idea. In Louisiana,  
as in all well regulated States, a di-  
vision of the people upon men and  
measures is inevitable. What I do  
mean, and what I wish to impress  
upon my people, is that no change  
is likely to take place in our  
day and generation that will reverse  
this order of things.

I know, Mr. President, that this  
declaration will grate harshly upon  
their ears, but a frank admission  
and recognition of this truth, how-  
ever unpleasant, is essential to the  
solution of the intricate problems  
before us, and necessary to correct  
the erroneous opinion prevalent in  
the country that the colored voters  
are responsible for the maladminis-  
tration and bad government com-  
plained of in the South.

The sole cause of bad govern-  
ment in the South, and especially  
in Louisiana, was the refusal of the  
white people to contribute their in-  
telligence and experience to the  
work of guiding and controlling  
public affairs, and it is ungenerous,  
unfair, and unjust, to charge it upon  
the colored voter.

Mr. President, while it is true, as  
I have asserted, that the white peo-  
ple are the ruling element, as we  
are about to enter upon the final  
consideration of the vital questions  
touching the rights and privileges  
of the citizens of the State, it is of  
the first importance we do not lose  
sight of the additional fact that al-  
though our population is composed  
in the main equally of two races,  
we constitute but one people, one  
State; and, if it is our aim, as it  
should and I trust will be, to estab-  
lish and maintain peace and har-  
mony in the community, there must  
be but one organic law.

Deeply impressed with the im-  
portance of these suggestions, not  
only to those I have the honor in  
part to especially represent upon  
this floor, but to the future welfare  
and prosperity of the entire com-  
munity, I feel that I am not asking  
too much when I respectfully re-  
quest this Convention to consider  
them calmly, dispassionately and  
deliberately.

Sincerely attached to Louisiana,  
with my wife and children "born on  
her soil and cradled on her breast,"  
looking forward hopefully to that  
day when every man would be re-  
cognized as equal before the law,  
and believing Republican supre-  
macy in the State and Nation was es-  
sential to its early consummation, it  
is not surprising that I became a  
strong partisan of the Republican  
party and devoted the best years of  
my life to its service. Like the  
masses of my people I was taught  
to believe, and tenaciously clung to  
the idea that Republican supremacy  
meant the fullest opportunity for  
the enjoyment of our newly acquir-  
ed rights and privileges and an hon-  
orable participation in the councils  
of our party and State. Entertain-  
ing such a belief, for eight long

years, at every election, with more  
than Spartan courage, in unbroken  
column, we have marched to the  
polls, amid dangers well calculated  
to deter a more courageous people,  
in support of that party, and by  
our votes maintained its authority  
in the State. Beside this, the bril-  
liant record of the National Repub-  
lican party and its grand achieve-  
ments in behalf of the race had fas-  
tened us to it as with hooks of  
steel. What was more natural,  
under the circumstances, than that  
we should give our votes freely and  
without price to the white men  
among us, who professed to be Re-  
publicans and the direct representa-  
tives of the National Administra-  
tion? And why should we not ex-  
pect, if placed in control of the  
State by our votes, that they would  
administer the government in the  
interest and for the protection of  
all the people?

Did it not seem as if it would fol-  
low, as a matter of course, that out  
of gratitude, if not of duty, they  
would use every legitimate means  
at their command to encourage our  
growth in morality, intelligence  
and manly independence, and thus  
better fit us for a healthy and ju-  
dicious use of our power? Such,  
at least, was our belief and our  
hope; but grievously have we been  
disappointed. For a while we were  
admitted into the general council  
chamber, and some little respect  
was paid to our wishes, but gradu-  
ally a line of demarcation was drawn  
between our rulers and ourselves  
that reached a distinct color line  
within our party, which took shape  
and assumed formidable propor-  
tions soon thereafter between the  
two races in the State.

Restive under the unjust treat-  
ment accorded to us, we began to  
remontre. From that time may  
be dated the beginning of our  
troubles. Cunningly devised elec-  
tion laws, with returning boards  
more powerful than the people, were  
passed through the legislature un-  
der the plea of party necessity and  
held over our heads like a Damask-  
in blade, and such a distribution of  
the patronage of office was made as  
would compact their strength  
against both, their colored associ-  
ates, and the Democracy.

With but one object in view—  
their own toleration in office—it is  
not surprising that the last years of  
Republican rule, so-called, in Lou-  
isiana, full of ills to all citizens, and  
especially to the colored people,  
marked by murders and violence  
upon them which were not only un-  
punished but invited by the weak-  
ness and imbecility of the State ad-  
ministration, caused many intelli-  
gent and thoughtful colored men,  
while earnestly supporting and  
praying for a National Republican  
victory, seriously to question  
whether local Republican success  
was desirable. It was plainly man-  
ifest that the men who would con-  
trol public affairs in such an  
event were determined to use their  
power not for the protection of the  
people but to promote their own  
selfish ends, and would not hesi-  
tate to suppress or crush any colored  
man who might manifest a love for  
his people stronger than their be-  
hest, or who claimed for his race  
on their merits, their numbers and  
their rights, a fair consideration in  
the councils of the State and a fair  
participation and representation in  
the honors of office. But this was  
not all, Mr. President. The color  
line drawn between the races had  
become more and more distinct. It  
had estranged, embittered and so  
antagonized them as to cause us to  
stand for years in the terrible pres-  
ence of a war of races. Threat-  
ened with such a fell disaster, and  
having been taught to rely upon  
the National Government for pro-  
tection in case of a conflict, the col-  
ored voters were menaced with its

withdrawal if they showed the least  
disposition to assert their man-  
hood.

This extraordinary and humiliat-  
ing condition of things, supplanted  
by a system of bribery and  
corruption that left no interest of  
the people free from barter and  
sale, enabled our rulers to manipu-  
late the entire vote of the race  
precisely as they pleased, and  
reduced them to a state of serfdom  
little less exacting in its demands  
and debasing in its influences than  
the slavery from which the war had  
liberated them. Instead of becom-  
ing, as they would have done under  
proper training and proper influ-  
ences, manly citizens, knowing and  
daring to maintain their rights,  
they degenerated into a race of  
trunkling imbeciles, too cowardly  
to defend their rights and too cow-  
ardly to strike a blow even in de-  
fense of their lives.

Such, sir, in brief, was the con-  
dition of affairs on our side in Janu-  
ary, 1877, when the memorable  
struggle between the dual govern-  
ments of Packard and Nicholls  
was pending.

Ascertaining by close observation  
that there was little hope for any  
improvement of the situation, and  
knowing the integrity and patriot-  
ism of my people, as attested by  
5000 of their lives sacrificed on the  
altar of their principles, and con-  
scious of the rectitude of my own  
purpose, I resolved to rescue them  
from further abuse; and having no  
where else to go, turned to your  
people for relief, in the agony of  
despair.

It was a fearful step for me to  
take, Mr. President. I had been  
honored beyond measure by my  
people, and possessed their confi-  
dence to a remarkable degree. For  
eight years I had been doing battle  
on what they regarded their side,  
and all at once I appear in the  
ranks of those whom they regarded  
as their worst enemies, more deter-  
mined, if possible, than they had  
ever seen me before. That some  
powerful influence had been at work  
to induce this extraordinary action,  
they knew. Hastily the uncharit-  
able conclusion was formed by the  
less intelligent and unfriendly that,  
in language peculiar to Louisiana,  
I had "sold out." But it is credit-  
able to the good sense of the race  
to know that no considerable num-  
ber could be induced to long en-  
tertain such an opinion. And  
while upon this subject it may  
not be amiss for me to brand as an  
infamous falsehood the report, in-  
dustriously circulated by my ene-  
mies, that I was amply rewarded  
for the course I pursued. No man  
can truthfully say I was ever prom-  
ised or given, directly or indirectly,  
any sort of consideration for the  
part I played in that, to me, fearful  
drama.

My object then was the same as  
it is now—to stop the slaughter  
of innocent men; to bring order  
out of chaos; to obtain security for  
life and property, by the establish-  
ment of a government in Louisiana  
competent to execute the laws,  
maintain order, and protect the peo-  
ple. And I submit, Mr. President,  
if guarantees were worth anything,  
that I had a perfect right to expect  
these beneficent results, as will ap-  
pear from the following letter:

NEW ORLEANS, January 13, 1877.

Gentlemen:

I respectfully acknowledge re-  
ceipt of your communication of this  
date, in which you ask me whether  
"I will maintain, as Governor of  
Louisiana, the equality of all men  
before the law and use the influence  
of my administration to advance  
the educational, political and mat-  
terial interests and rights of the  
colored people, and protect them  
in the exercise of the rights guar-  
anteed them by the recent amend-  
ments to the Constitution of the

United States and the laws in pur-  
suance thereof."

I answer these questions without  
the slightest hesitation. I have, as  
a candidate for the position of Gov-  
ernor, at all times and in all places  
stated that I recognized each and ev-  
ery obligation incumbent upon me  
under the Constitution of the United  
States and the amendments thereto,  
and the Constitution of Lou-  
isiana and the laws thereunder;  
that it would be my bounden duty  
to carry out faithfully and impar-  
tially the amendments to the Con-  
stitution as well as the original Con-  
stitution itself; that I recognize that  
all citizens, whether they be white or  
colored, should be equally entitled  
to the benefits and protection of  
the law; that I was utterly opposed  
to class legislation. Any attempt  
to legislate so as to deprive the col-  
ored people of any of their rights  
under the Constitution of the United  
States and its amendments, or the  
Constitution of the State, would  
meet with my most determined op-  
position.

As Governor, I make these same  
declarations.

I will use my utmost endeavors,  
as Governor, and with all the in-  
fluence at my command, as such, to  
promote the educational and mat-  
terial interests of the colored peo-  
ple precisely to the same extent  
that I will those of the white peo-  
ple.

It will be my constant aim to pro-  
mote kindness and sympathy, con-  
fidence and justice, between the  
two races in the State.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

That letter was written in re-  
ply to one penned by me in the pre-  
sence of a caucus of your Senate,  
Mr. President, at which you pre-  
sided. That caucus, also, in the  
most solemn manner, pledged itself  
to the fullest protection for my  
people in every right and privilege  
guaranteed to them by the Consti-  
tution and laws of the United States  
and of this State. Having some  
little faith left in human integrity,  
and honestly believing that under a  
government of your own creation  
and resting upon the consent of  
the only turbulent element in the  
commonwealth, murders, outrages  
and returning boards would be  
numbered with the things of the  
past; that peace and order would be  
restored and in due time friendly  
relations established between the  
races; and the State placed on the  
high road to prosperity, I did not  
hesitate to perform what I conceived  
to be a plain duty to my people.

Whether I acted wisely or not,  
the future alone can determine; that  
the wisdom of my course has been  
seriously questioned by some of my  
best personal and political friends,  
is certain; that it has not advanced  
my personal fortunes, is no less cer-  
tain; that it has entailed upon me  
losses, pecuniary and otherwise, and  
deprived me of the right to educate  
my children in the free public  
schools, is, alas! too true; that it did  
subject me for a time to the suspi-  
cion of desertion of my race,  
treachery to my party, and the  
vildest capidity, the world knows;  
that the inadequacy, or what is  
much worse, the indisposition of  
the State administration to punish  
the criminals who continue to mur-  
der and scourge our defenseless  
people, causes me to dread that pos-  
sibly, after all, I have simply  
"jumped out of the frying pan into  
the fire." I will not deny, that my  
hopes of a firm and efficient gov-  
ernment, with its attendant bless-  
ings, were too sanguine and have  
not been realized, and compels me  
to admit.

Ah! sir, when the gentleman  
from St. Mary, a few days ago  
stung by the irony of the gentle-

CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.



## The Louisianian.

T. D. S. TUCKER, Editor.  
JAS. D. KENNEDY, Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Hayes—corner of Camp and Commercial Alley.

Ellis—opposite Postoffice.

Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

## AGENTS.

W. R. SAMPSON, New Orleans  
ED. BUTLER, Plaquemine.  
FRANK W. LIGGINS, St. Mary.  
CHAS. A. ROXBOROUGH, Iberville.  
GEO. WASHINGTON, Assumption.  
D. C. HILL, Orosbitta.  
J. S. HAYMON, Indiana.  
W. H. WARD, Kentucky.  
CHARLES T. GRAYMAN, Ohio.  
S. W. SMITH, Richmond.  
R. W. FITZGERALD, Natchez, Miss.

With this issue we lay down our editorial pen for the summer and turn over our editorial columns to the well known gentlemen whose names appear at our masthead. They need no introduction to this community. Able and zealous defenders of the rights and interests of the people, and possessed of exceptional ability, energy and independence, we opine the LOUISIANIAN, under their management, will increase in power and usefulness.

We bespeak for them the same generous treatment from the press and the public which they have ever extended to us.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

The board of directors of the Marion County Colored Agricultural Association will please accept our thanks for a list of premiums, etc., of their First Annual Fair to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., August 26, 1879.

Our genial friend, ex-Postmaster Parker, has invited us by a postal card to be present at a Grant flag raising to take place to-day at his residence, 270 Felicite street. We regret the card was not received in time for our last issue.

We have received the initial number of a monthly publication entitled "Knights of Wisdom." It is devoted to the interest of the brotherhood, and withal presents a fine workmanlike appearance. We place it on our list of exchanges.

We regret that our crowded columns will not permit the publication of our Delta letter in this issue. A week's airing will add flavor to the views of "Siwah." Our Washington letter and other communications are also unavoidably crowded out. They will appear in the next issue.

Judge STEELE, District Attorney of Tensas parish, writes us that he was in New York during the Tensas troubles and has therefore been unjustly charged by our correspondent, "Veritas," in our last issue, with dereliction of duty. Unwilling to wrong any one knowingly, we make the *amende honorable* and trust the Judge will promptly and effectively, at the next term of the court, prosecute the violators of the law in the Tensas affair.

We have received the first number of the Bulletin published at Louisville, Ky., by J. Q. and C. F. Adams. It is a neat six column sheet, and judging from the amount of varied matter it contains, we bespeak for it success and for its editors a long and prosperous life. It comes to the front at a time when the race needs strong and determined leaders, and we have no doubt but what its influence will be felt and felt for good. We gladly place it on our exchange list.

## The Emigration Question.

It is strange to see how many ideas and reasons are advanced in the discussion of the migration question. We have read carefully all the prominent journals in the country since the inception of the movement. Some of them (and more particularly the Northern journals) attribute the present feeling of unrest and discontent to the system of bull-doing which has prevailed in this section for the last ten years. On the other hand, the Southern journals (with few exceptions) seek to mislead the public by frowning down the movement and ridiculing the idea that any considerable number of our people are seriously contemplating departure. They claim that the Negro is impecunious and involved in debt—that the low price of wages and the high price of land enter largely into the question, and some of these papers in a spirit of bravado cry, "Let them go; we will be better off without them."

It will be seen at once that caste race prejudice and party advantage play no light part in moulding public opinion in the different sections. It seems to us that the questions involved are of too great magnitude to permit the behests of party or prejudice to close our eyes to the fact that the evil exists, and that strong measures must be taken to cure it. First, then, there must have been a cause. Strange as it may seem no one has been able to tell who started the last movement. It seems that it spread like wild fire and agitated communities in its march. We claim to know this people and to understand their wants and necessities. It must be borne in mind that we came out of slavery without means, and consequently we were in no condition to buy land and furnish it with the stock and implements necessary for its cultivation. If we look at our progress since emancipation, especially in the accumulation of landed property, it will be seen at once that we have made a remarkable record. In our own State our people pay taxes on property estimated at \$25,000,000. In Georgia we pay taxes on \$8,000,000, and in Kentucky over \$3,000,000. We have not the information regarding other Southern States, but we have every reason to believe they have made proportionate progress.

This is by no means a bad record. On the contrary, it is a creditable one. The general condition of our people, however, has not been so healthy in its growth. That is to say, the masses are still poor, ignorant and uneducated. Those born since emancipation are making rapid strides in education; but those who felt the sting of slavery are comparatively in the same condition.

Another thing, our people are improvident. They do not seem to know the value of a dollar. Excursion picnics and other amusements absorb annually thousands of dollars right here in our own midst. The laborers in the country parishes run in debt very often to secure what is to them a luxury. Canned fruit and other things attract their attention, and without stopping to consider the question of their ability to pay they buy at an enormous price, because the merchant generally has to wait a long time for his money. All these things are demoralizing in their influences. When the time comes for the profits on the crops to be divided, the laborer finds that he owes more than is due him. This naturally makes him restive and dissatisfied with his condition. Then again, they have seen their former masters regain the power they had lost by war. Our people do not understand it. They do not know that wealth and intelligence rules everywhere. They do not seem to understand the other fact, that education makes men respected in a community and carries with it the attributes necessary to make them intelligent and far-seeing citizens. These things are lamentable facts. Then, too, the feeling incident to their impoverished condition has been intensified by wrongs and outrages made for political causes and done for political effect.

This has been the "straw that broke the camel's back." The forms of too many of our people are missing to question the truth of this assertion. Driven to desperation, they are now in condition to flee anywhere from this spirit of intolerance and hate. With them any community or section is preferable to this. Naturally, this is their climate and home. They are used to the cultivation of the products peculiar to it, and under a fair and just sentiment they would be content to remain. What we need is encouragement, not curses; protection, not violence. Life and property are now more valuable than the mere holding of office. If taxes remain uncollected or the interest on the State debt unpaid, then the government controlled by white men is responsible and not we. So, on the other hand, if we are not protected in our homes and our right to peacefully deposit our ballots, the same government becomes responsible. It is responsible and there is no denying the fact that it has been recent to duty in the enforcement of law.

These, then, are the causes that enter into this question. Now, what is the remedy? First, let every man vote just once for the candidates of his choice. Throw around the ballot box the authority of state, whether it be in the person of the commissioner or its constabulary force. In other words stop bulldozing. Second, the planters must try and localize their laborers. Make our people land owners by selling them small tracts of land on long credit. This tends to strengthen their pride and stimulates industry. Be honest in business transactions. To that end every parish should have a board of arbitrators to settle disputes of settlement. Let men who command the respect of both races be represented. Our people should be encouraged in every way by our more favored white neighbors. Five years of such dealing will revolutionize the present feeling engendered by doubt and distrust. If our business men, such as cotton factors, commission merchants and planters do not take the initiatory step, it cannot be expected that the average politician will leave the rat hole of the public treasury long enough to give it a serious thought. Our condition, financially and otherwise demands the clearest heads and purest hearts to work out the solution of the problem. We are standing now under the scrutinizing gaze of the moneyed centres of the world. Our credit is at stake. Our labor is unsettled. Our treasury is depleted. With us it is a question of financial honor and moral duty in protecting all classes of citizens. How these matters are to be settled the future alone can determine. The question of migration will no doubt return to plague both employer and employed. Its progress can be arrested now. We have pointed out the way. The question is, will our advice be heeded?

## The Convention.

The past week in the Convention has been by far the most interesting since its assemblage.

The report of the committee on public education was the special order for Monday. The debate upon it was opened by an elaborate and able speech by the delegate from Madison, which is published in full on our first page. It, together with the report of the committee on the public debt, occupied the time of the Convention up to this writing, and the debate on the latter question, which has developed an extraordinary amount of talent and eloquence, bids fair to run over into the middle or latter part of next week.

The speech of Governor Warmoth on the public debt question was a masterly personal vindication of himself and his course as Governor of Louisiana. In fact, every speech thus far made upon this question has been worthy of the great interest involved and decidedly creditable to the gentlemen who have spoken.

Mr. Caffrey was exceedingly earnest, eloquent and effective, and made a marked impression upon all who heard him.

## Grant and Sherman.

About one year hence the Republican party will make its nomination for the Presidency. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that while the Democrats are at sea and vacillating between the old man of Gramercy Park, Thurman and Bayard, the Republicans have a long list of distinguished men, any one of whom would be available for the presidential race; but among all these stand conspicuous the names of the two which form the heading of these lines—the one eminent for having given his country a new birth by rescuing its life from the battle field of civil war, the other for having administered its disordered finances to the revival of a new industrial activity which promises the nation greater prosperity than it has ever yet enjoyed. In view of the fitness of either of these illustrious men, preeminent in their respective spheres of distinction, a discussion of their individual merits prior to the nominating convention is all that is left Republicans in the meanwhile to do. It will then only be a question at that time as to which of the two can secure the heaviest electoral vote. It would be folly however in the shifting scenes to which American politics are subject, to say precisely at this advance either the General who will soon be home loaded with the prestige of rich experience abroad, or the great financier who challenges the admiration of the moneyed Kings of Europe, is to be the candidate. The nomination of either will be contingent on the course of the Democrats. A wise conservative policy on their part will suggest the candidature of the Secretary of the Treasury; a violent revolutionary tendency may nominate the silent hero to guide the American ship of state for the third time—a thing without precedent in our political annals.

We have been shown a circular, by a friend from that region, calling for a mass meeting of colored laborers in the Teche country to consider the question of emigration to Kansas. That the exodus from the cotton belt should have failed to effect the sugar district would be remarkable. It goes to show that there is something radically wrong somewhere besides political persecution, since, on the whole, political violence is unknown in the regions where the sugar is raised. The wrong to which we refer, we have spoken of time and again. Starvation-wages and the train of evil consequent by which the laborer is driven deeper yearly into debt is the main cause of discontent. It is true many of our people by the exercise of a close economy with their slave wages which would do credit to even a German have acquired small homesteads and even farms; but just as in education the masses must have the encouragement of schools so in the acquisition of property, encouragement must be given the horny handed sons of toil in fair pay that they may save something to become landholders and thereby contented. But it is one of the standing policies of the planters not to give the black man an inducement to become a proprietor in the mistaken notion that it demoralizes the labor. Long as large plantations are allowed to grow into weeds rather than be cut up into small farms so as to encourage thrift in our people, just so long will discontent agitate their minds. This restlessness to own something in the soil shows we have been learning much since freedom. If the planters will consult their true interests, they will not only suppress violence practiced on our people, but give them living pay and encourage them to become land owners.

The Ruby Social Club will give a grand anniversary celebration on Monday evening, June 16, at Violet Hall. The receipt of a complimentary ticket is acknowledged.

Staub's news stand in Exchange Place is the place you should see before selecting your Sunday reading elsewhere.

ELLIS is conveniently located to furnish you with your reading material.

## Spofford-Kellogg Case.

Perhaps mankind in general in this hemisphere has got past the possibility of being astonished by revelations about the politics of Louisiana. People who are still capable of emotion concerning that subject will find matter enough, however, to excite in the testimony of DeLacey and the rest yesterday, and in the arrest of one witness, Johnson. It is perfectly evident that the witnesses were prepared to swear according to the bids they received, and one of them admitted as much. A Congressional inquiry in the course of which manifest perjury could be committed with impunity would be even less reputable and less fruitful than the common run of Congressional inquiries. One of two things must be true about the evidence of Johnson, the colored ex-legislator from DeSoto parish, Louisiana. Either he perjured himself in his affidavit or in his *vide voce* examination—either. Mr. Spofford's friends were guilty of subornation of perjury in getting him to make his affidavit in April, or else Mr. Kellogg's friends were guilty of the same offense in inducing him to swear that the statements in the affidavit were false. But be this as it may, there is only one conclusion to be arrived at. Some one ought to be arrested, prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary before this matter is finally wound up; and it is well, therefore, that the work has begun with Johnson.—N. Y. World.

The following testimony is clipped from the New York Times. Mr. Murray, like the father of his country, could not lie. He wanted the \$2,500, and seems to have been willing to go any distance to get it.

Thomas Murray being recalled volunteered the following statement:

DeLacey told me at his house that he had made the affidavit, took a book out of his pocket, and read what he put in the affidavit. He asked me how much money there was in it, I said there wasn't a dollar in sight. [Laughter.] "Cavendish is managing it, and there ain't a dollar in sight," but I told him I would make \$2,500 out of it; DeLacey told the truth when he said I told him that, and I stick to it; I expect to get \$2,500 out of it yet, and gentlemen, I ain't seen a dollar [laughter] and I expect to get \$2,500 out of it, bad as it looks. [Renewed laughter.] DeLacey said he guessed he would take a place in the Custom House. I said if I took a place in the Custom House I would make Spofford give me back my statement. Swazey came to me and asked me what I wanted, and I told him \$2,500. [Laughter.] When DeLacey told me what he put in the affidavit, I said that's pretty strong; if you put that in, you had better swear it through or else get it withdrawn, and he said he was going to swear it through, and he has said so ever since. I asked him this morning before he went on the stand, and he said he was going to swear to it, and he told me so just before he came to that door, and I pledge you my word and honor I thought he would stick by it. You see I don't know that nigger yet. [Great merriment.] I told John if he stuck by me I thought he would make some money out of this, and I think I will get \$2,500; that is all the conversation I had with him about it. Warmoth came and asked me to take a position in the Custom House. He just said: "Go around and go to work." There was not anything said about what it was for. Swazey told me the same thing; he is a friend of mine, and used to come around and say: "Don't be a fool, go and take the job." Swazey was always black-guarding me.

SUNDAY next, the 15th instant, Rev. Dr. Thompson, of St. Philip, will preach on the life of the late John W. Roxborough at the usual morning service, 10:30 o'clock a. m. The friends of the deceased and the public generally are invited to attend at the church, corner of Calhoun and Prytan streets.

Motto of the Democracy, according to the Jersey City "Journal": "While there's lies there's hope."

## STEAMBOAT EXCURSION!

BATON ROUGE,

Thursday, July 3, 1879,

SPENDING

4 JULY JULY 4

—AT—

BATON ROUGE,

RETURNING

Saturday, July 5,

Under the auspices of the following Committee:

NEW ORLEANS.  
Rev. A. Garlin, Rev. Prince Henry,  
H. B. Parks, A. E. Williams, Esq.,  
C. Malone, Henry Butler, Esq.

DONALDSONVILLE.  
Rev. Pierre Landry, C. C. Ross, Esq.,  
Decur Butler, Richard Douce, Esq.,  
C. Shallowhorn, John Dolphus, Esq.,  
Henry Butler, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION AT BATON ROUGE.  
William T. Taylor, Esq., Chairman,  
Hyp. Berhel, Esq., Richard Douce, Esq.,  
J. L. LaPierre, Esq., Sterling Barrow, Esq.,  
Alex. Gilbert, Esq., Rev. H. L. Trapp,  
Alex. Bain, Esq.

At Baton Rouge a Grand Complimentary Pic-Nic will be tendered to Constantine Commandery, Knights Templar, who will accompany the excursionists from New Orleans, by Stone Square Lodge, U. D., of Baton Rouge.

The Pic-Nic will be held in the State House Grounds. During the day a Grand Procession will take place, consisting of all the Societies in Baton Rouge, Stone Square Lodge of Baton Rouge, visiting lodges from New Orleans, and Constantine Commandery Knights Templar.

A splendid passenger steamboat has been chartered especially for the excursionists and will be at their complete disposal during the entire trip.

Refreshments of every description can be obtained on the boat, and at Baton Rouge, at reasonable rates.

Amusements of all kinds on the steamboat and at Baton Rouge.

A large Basket Meeting will be held in one of the splendid groves near Baton Rouge.

The boat will be specially provided with sleeping accommodations for all. State rooms reserved especially for the ladies.

A full Brass Band will accompany the excursion.

Tickets can be obtained from any of the above committees.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:  
From New Orleans.....\$2.00  
" Baton Rouge.....1.00  
" White Hall.....1.50  
" Donaldsonville.....1.00  
" Bayou Goula.....3.00

## STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.  
H. C. WARMOTH, Vice-President.  
Wm. VICTOR, Recording Secretary.  
Geo. T. RUBY, Cor. Secretary.  
E. V. LAMAR, Treasurer.

MEMBERS.  
T. B. Stamps, George E. Paris  
W. F. Loan, P. Landry  
William Harper, Oscar Holt  
H. C. Warmoth, M. A. Southworth  
C. W. Lowell, George Drury  
D. B. Gorham, W. G. Lane  
A. J. Dumont, Frank Morey  
Thomas A. Cagle, George B. Hamlet  
Aristide Dejeu, George Sawiso  
Alfred Bourgeois, E. Lawrence  
Richard Simms, L. W. Baker  
David Young, James W. Quinn  
C. F. Ladd, Hy. Dumas  
R. Blunt, J. Ross Stewart  
J. E. Leonard, H. C. Dibble  
R. T. Guichard, C. B. Darvall  
George Y. Kelso, Milton Jones

All communications to the committee must be addressed to P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President State Central Executive Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana.

J. B. SOLARI and SONS.

10 CASES OF 12 JARS

NEW FRENCH PRUNES.

5 cases of 50 cartons French PRUNES  
" 2-35  
20 " Benedictine CORDIAL  
" 5 " Maraschino  
" 5 " Cocoa  
100 basket LAFRIE ANISETNE  
100 " Marie Briard  
25 cases superior Burgundy WINE  
200 " Bordeaux  
100 " Brandy CHERRIES  
10 " new FRUITS in juice  
10 " boneless SARDINES in oil  
3 " " MACKERELS  
50 " White Wine VINEGAR  
20 cases and bbls. White Wine VINEGAR  
GAIL Landing and for sale by  
J. B. SOLARI and SONS,  
27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp str. d.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

By the Month, Week or Day.

227...Customhouse St...227

Corner of Tremé Street,

feb3 NEW ORLEANS.

\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted.

OO. Augusta, Maine. ap 27 '76

C. E. GINARDY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

F. LOPEZ,

DEALERS IN

Family Groceries and Liquors.

WOOD AND COAL

at lowest prices, 295 Gravier street,

New Orleans, La.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW

ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

POSSIBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after Nov. 13, 1877, Trains will

depart and arrive as follows, from Cal-

houn street depot:

Express No. 1.....6:15 p. m.

Mixed No. 2.....7:00 a. m.

Express No. 3.....9:30 a. m.

Mixed No. 4.....7:10 p. m.

No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through with-

out change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chi-

cago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is at-

tached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passen-

gers to go through without leaving the

train. Only one change to New York and

Eastern cities.

Friday evening's train makes no con-

nection for Chicago.

Accommodation trains between New

Orleans and Meigs City:

Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Satur-

day, and 7 a. m. Sunday.

Arrive at New Orleans at 9:30 a. m.

Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.

This is the only line running double

daily through trains to and from all

points North and East.

Tickets for sale and information given

at 22 Camp street, corner Common

REBUCED RATES.

On and after THURSDAY, April 10,

this line will make the following rates to

suit the times:

To Boston.....\$27.60

To New York.....36.00

To Philadelphia.....35.00

To Baltimore.....34.00

To Washington.....34.10

To Albany.....35.00

To Buffalo.....36.00

To Pittsburgh.....37.00

To Cleveland.....38.00

Travel by this old and favorite route,

which gives you low rates and the quick-

est time to New York and all Northern

and Eastern cities.

A. D. SHELDON Agent.

F. CHANDLER, General Manager.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, \$500,000,

WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURERS

—Issues Policies on—

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and

Natchez streets.

NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES I. DAK, Pres.

H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.



## The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

What's new?

NEW JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO.

A literary entertainment is contemplated by one of our social organizations.

PARTICULAR attention is called to the advertisement, in another column, of the excursion to Baton Rouge by the Constantine Commandery K. T., on the 3rd of July.

Our friends, we hope, have noticed the increased columns of reading matter, and will show a practical appreciation of our endeavors to give them a first-class weekly paper in every particular.

It is bad to imagine one's self possessed of talent in a greater degree than one really is, because circumstances far often act as a mirror, revealing in all of its shallowness the correct calibre of one's attainments.

A picnic, which comes off in a few weeks, has occasioned quite a stir in social circles. All is uncertainty, so far as the "invite" is concerned, and many an expectant, it is said, will sleep the sleep of disappointment.

The merchant delegate from Delta has not been seen lately in his accustomed promenade. From information received he is not sick. Can it be that the supposed impregnable fortress has been stormed and captured?

Quite a rivalry, it is reported, exists between two well-known young gallants whose pleasant countenances at scenes of pleasure add at all times greatly to the evening's enjoyment. It is hoped that at least a seeming friendly spirit will actuate each in his endeavors.

A young ladies' social circle, it is reported, has been organized in what is known as the second district to act as the auxiliary of a similar organization composed of young men. From present appearances a delightful social season during the coming winter months is predicted.

The sad-eyed young man has relaxed again into his normal lethargic state, seemingly unconscious even of the fact that the world moves and people live for something. A constitutionally lazy man, one without energy or perseverance, is a worthless nobody, and lives through life an incubus and a pest to society.

The excursion given by the Emblem of Progress Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F., to Pass Christian, on last Monday, was a decided success. The excursionists were in unusually large numbers, and the varied enjoyment of the day's sport was in no manner marred. The arrangements were good and the committee spared no pains to make the pleasure-seekers pleasant and comfortable. Thanks are returned to Messrs. Johnson and Manrice for favors.

The publisher who weekly "puffs" the credulous statesman (?) was the innocent cause of much merriment to a goodly number of excursionists a few days since. From pressing necessity he was required, during his short sojourn in the little town of T, to seek slumber at evening tide on the soft side of pine boards. Having lain for a while, and after tossing to and fro, groaning and gasping for breath, all sudden a rumbling sound was heard above, and to the garret window madly rushed the poor unfortunate, through which his peculiar cranium was poking, with a half dozen gallinippers hanging to his bald pate inciting him to deeds of desperation, frantically yelled: "Say, below! say, below! bring me a bath (pronounced ba-r-t-h) and a pillow!" Not satisfied with robbing the household of the sweet embrace of Morpheus, he appeared at the breakfast table looking worn and fatigued, but with an appetite which was simply enormous. After leading off by demolishing four boiled eggs, he thought suddenly struck him that he "didn't like eggs fried," and on hearing a request for eggs fried, cried, "please duplicate the order." The lady of the house quietly arose and asked of a gentleman "who the devil was," and upon receiving a reply admonished him regarding dinner, and softly said, "why that man is a family breeder."

On last Saturday the first Grand Excursion of the Pride of Jefferson Lodge G. U. O. of O. F. was given to Thibodeaux, La. Considering the unpropitious aspect of the weather on the morning of the excursion, one unacquainted with the peculiar fondness of our people for such amusement, would have imagined that this, the first entertainment of its kind given by the young Lodge would be a failure. But the result proved that such a prediction was erroneous. On arriving at the starting point (Morgan's Ferry Landing), a dense mass of struggling humanity presented itself, and notwithstanding the falling weather stood steady, patiently awaiting each his turn to board the Ferry which was to

carry them across the river, where a train of seven or eight coaches was in readiness to receive this enormous cargo of human freight.

The ride to Thibodeaux was a very pleasant and beautiful one. Each station passed was alive with crowds of the country peasantry, whose grinning faces and holiday attire, was proof sufficient that they were expecting something unusual. The handsome fields of corn and cane which on every side met our view, was both gratifying and encouraging, and evidenced that in some parts of the State at least there is happiness and prosperity.

In the coaches all was mirth and gladness. Now and then some thirsty pleasure seeker could be seen "flasking it," while at another end of the car would be seen fastly disappearing the last remains of a once fatted favorite of some devoted housewife's hen roost.

At half after twelve the long drawn shrill whistle of the locomotive admonished the happy visitors that their destination was at hand. At Thibodeaux station the crowd was immense, and looked as if the whole city had poured out to meet and greet us, a sight both pleasant and enjoyable. The Pride of Thibodeaux Lodge, G. U. O. of O. F., stood at the station with well filled ranks to receive with becoming honors its "mother lodge."

As soon as possible a procession was formed with Decker's band leading and carrying the unsophisticated off into ecstasies at the music so grand and sweet. P. N. F., J. B. Gaudet and Rev. James W. Harper were the marshals. In the procession the post of honor was given the orator of the day, Mr. Jas. D. Kennedy, supported on either side by P. N. F.'s M. J. Simons and Isaac Bradley. On reaching the church where the oration was to be delivered, about three hundred persons had assembled.

P. G. N., Aristide Dejoie, the Master of Ceremonies called the assemblage to order, and requested the Rev. Jas. N. Harper to invoke the divine blessing, after which in a few well chosen remarks, he introduced to the attention of the audience the orator of the day.

Past Noble Father, Jas. D. Kennedy. He has reviewed the history of the Order and dwelt on its virtues and blessings. His advice to the new lodge was very instructive, and was listened to with marked attention. He knew the fine resolves and cherished purposes of young manhood. He knew with what confidence and self-reliance the new lodge began its journey. With them now all seemed joyous and pleasant, because the compliment of friends and the congratulations of the community in which they lived greeted them on every hand. He begged them not to look on this undertaking as mere pastime and pleasure. Odd Fellowship was an impressive reality, and was doing more to-day in moulding public opinion to reverence the teachings of christianity than any other undertaking he could recall. He spoke of the great influence exercised by women in every sphere of life. He spoke in an exalted manner of the household, of both its objects, aims, etc., and closed by paying a high tribute to the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. The effect of the speakers words upon the audience was very marked, and the enthusiasm displayed was no doubt much appreciated by him. P. G. N., T. Morris Chester, was called upon, but stated that the ground had been so well gone over by the orator of the day, that he considered it needless to make any further remarks, but admonished the young lodge to follow as strictly as possible the advice so eloquently given them by P. N. F. Kennedy.

At half after eleven a. m., Sunday, the Patriarch arrived, consisting of E. J. Holmes, Geo. E. Mason, Jules P. Brown and Isidore Riveras, together with other visitors who were unable to leave their places of business, on the day previous. The Patriarchate was received with high honors and escorted to temporary domiciles especially prepared for them. For the exceedingly kind hospitalities extended by the good citizens of Thibodeaux one and all beg leave to return appreciative and sincere thanks, and to Messrs. Franklin, Richard, Nixon and LeBlanc most particularly are acknowledgements for kindness extended shown. The excursion was in every respect a success, and the Lodge desires great credit for the admirable manner in which the arrangements were carried out.

### The Firemen's Insurance Company of New Orleans.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

I. N. MARKS, President.  
T. PEUDHOMME, Vice President.  
R. H. BENNETT, Secretary.  
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.  
W. E. RODDY, "

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts.  
Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS is generally regarded on the outside as a first-class bad city, however contrary to the truth. It may be that we are much wickeder than we are disposed to believe, for epidemic visitations would rather imply we are chastised from above for some purpose.

We are willing, however, to bear with resignation all the ills which befall us in the ordinary course of nature. But we enter our solemn protest against it, when we are informed by telegraph the Spofford-Kellogg investigation is to be transferred to this city. With the mercury dancing up within 10 feet of 100 degrees, are our sins so rank that we are to be punished in addition to the misery of a tropical sun with a committee which, in unsavory odor, promises to eclipse all of its predecessors? From such a fate we beg both Messrs Kellogg and Spofford to deliver us!

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Louisiana, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,  
Postmaster General.

PHILIP JOSEPH & CO.,  
DEALERS IN  
COUNTRY PRODUCE  
GROCERIES  
WINE & LIQUORS  
CIGARS, TOBACCO.

DELTA, LA.  
WINE & LIQUORS  
CIGARS, TOBACCO.

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES  
Highest Cash Prices Paid for Cotton and Cotton Seed.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and friends that we are prepared to fill all orders at prices to suit the most economical. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

E. OFFNER,  
THE OLD RELIABLE  
CROCKERY DEALER,  
Is now Located at his Old Stand,  
74..... Canal Street..... 174  
(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT GLASS, and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

A. BROUSSEAU & SON,  
17 CHARLES STREET,  
Importers of and dealers in  
CARPETS, FLOOR OIL, CLOTHS, CHINA AND COCA MATTING, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, CARRIAGE, TABLE & ENAMEL OIL CLOTHS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.  
Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Bed Ticking and Springs, One Price Only.

1879.

TTTTT H H EEEEE  
T H H H H H  
T H H EEEEE

L L L L L O O O O U U U U U S S S S I I I A A A N N N I I I A A A N N N  
L L L L L O O O O U U U U U S S S S I I I A A A N N N I I I A A A N N N  
L L L L L O O O O U U U U U S S S S I I I A A A N N N I I I A A A N N N

Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,  
And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM  
Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

Policy  
We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

HARMONY AND MODERATION  
among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,  
The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.  
A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL  
With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
ONE YEAR.....\$2 00  
THREE MONTHS.....1 00  
SINGLE COPY.....75

RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
One square, first insertion.....\$1 00  
Each subsequent insertion.....75

Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

1879.

## INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

## PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

## Riard's Employers' and Servants

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY.

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest North-Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES,  
BOARDING HOUSES,  
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,  
STEAMBOATS, STORES,  
PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female) matrons, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, groomers, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

Special attention given to private families, and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Neatly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those Desiring Situations.

Planters wishing first-class laborers from the North, or any of the Southern States (white or colored), can have their orders filled on short notice, by calling in person or addressing this bureau, as we have agents in each of the Southern States as well as in Northern cities, expressly for the purpose of engaging hands.

Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY.  
Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pension, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

Land warrants of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican Wars, and War of 1812 bought and sold.

Compensation obtained for all losses of stock, produce, or otherwise, sustained by acts of the Federal Army during the war. No charges unless successful.

A. F. RIARD.

A MONTFORT,  
Cheap Family Grocery

No. 228 BAYOU ROAD STREET,  
(Cor. Tremé)

Goods delivered free of charge, in any part of the city.

JOHN KUGLER,  
Merchant Tailor

Near St. Charles Street,  
NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neat done.

THE RE-OPENING  
—OF THE—  
ADAMS HOUSE,  
—BY—  
MRS. A. F. BARBER,  
283 Broadway,  
CINCINNATI, O.

BOARDING HOUSE  
No. 27 Villere St.  
(Cor. Ochsomhouse St.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,  
—DEALER IN—

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND  
SILVERWARE.

No. 95 CANAL STREET  
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.

June 6, 1874.

CHEAP MUSIC.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES,  
Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of songs by Hays, Danks, etc. Price, 60 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, Nos. 1 to 12  
A Collection of Easy Dance Music. Price, 50 cts. per Number, or 12 for \$4.

LA CREME DE LA CREME, Nos. 1 to 24. A Collection of difficult Piano Music. Price, 50 cents per Number or 12 Nos. for \$4.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR PURCHASE, WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY.

Address,  
J. L. PETERS,  
843 BROADWAY, N. Y.

131.....POYDRAS St.....131

NEW ORLEANS.

Photographs of every description, size style taken and finished in a superior manner. A specialty made of copying and enlarging small defective pictures and finishing them equal to pictures from life, in COLORS, CRAYON and INDIA INK. The largest sky-light, and best facilities in the city, for taking "vues."

D. J. T. NEWMAN,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
No. 512 St. Andrew Street



1879.

1879.

## INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

## PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

## Riard's Employers' and Servants

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY.

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest North-Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES,  
BOARDING HOUSES,  
HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,  
STEAMBOATS, STORES, and all  
PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female), maids, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

Special attention given to private families, and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Nearly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those Desiring Situations.

Planters wishing first-class laborers from the North, or any of the Southern States (white or colored), can have their orders filled on short notice, by calling in person or addressing this bureau, as we have agents in each of the Southern States as well as in Northern cities, expressly for the purpose of engaging hands.

Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

## UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY.

Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pensions, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

Land warrants of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican Wars, and War of 1812 bought and sold.

Compensation obtained for all losses of stock, produce, or otherwise, sustained by acts of the Federal Army during the war. No charges unless successful. July-6

A. F. RIARD.

A MONTFORT.

WALTON, BARAGER &amp; CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DEALER IN TEAS.

156.....FRONT STREET.....156

NEW YORK.

PHILIP A. WALTON, JR.

CHARLES F. BARAGER.

CITY BULKHEAD.

PIPER-HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE.

100 baskets of this celebrated brand of Champagne landing ex steamship Hancock, from Havre, and for sale by

J. B. SOLA, &amp; SONS.

27 and 29 Royal and Ramp Sts.

L. BONQUOIS.

BONQUOIS &amp; PAUL.

Boot and Shoe-Makers.

UNDER THE

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Near Common Street, New Orleans.

J. L. MCCLURE.

J. S. MCCLURE.

McCLURE.

(Successor to ALBERT WAGNER)

A RRRR TTTT II SSSS TTTT

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

AA RRR TTT II SSS T

man from Plaquemine, arose from his seat and thrilled the Convention with his graphic description of the wrongs and sufferings of his people, I was forcibly reminded of the scene in Hamlet, where, soliloquizing upon the grief displayed by the player for Hecuba, the Prince exclaims:

"What would he do,  
Had he the motive and the cue for passion,  
That I have? He would drown the stage  
With tears, and cleave the general ear with horrid  
speech;  
Make mad the guilty, and appal the free;  
Confound the ignorant, and amaze, indeed,  
The very faculty of eyes and ears."

but I forbear, Mr. President.

To enter into further details of the sickening history, so full of treachery, perfidy and ingratitude might stir up bad blood and engender passion when of all times we most need to be calm and to exercise the largest charity and the greatest forbearance. If I have thus far trespassed too closely upon the evils afflicting our State, it has been, sir, in the spirit of the skillful surgeon who "sometimes find it necessary, in order to make a certain cure, to cut beyond the wound."

Mr. President, I came to this Convention, not to open afresh the wounds of our dreadful past, but to bind them up, if possible; to assist in adjusting the unfortunate differences that exist between the races, and thus pave the way for a return of peace and prosperity in the future.

Eleven years of strife and disorder, God knows, has entailed upon our people suffering enough. It is high time for it to be brought to a close; for there is no denying or disguising the fact. We are in the midst of a great crisis. The entire labor element of the State is disturbed. Thousands of strong and needed arms are gone, and many thousand more are contemplating departure. With our industries thus paralyzed and threatened with destruction; the State burdened with debt and oppressive taxation; and with every species of property steadily depreciating in value, surely the fullness of time is upon us to discard all selfishness, to recognize frankly the mistakes of the past, and to make one honest effort to arrest our downward tendency to poverty and ruin.

In the possession and absolute control of the State, and bound by the most solemn pledges to a faithful and impartial administration of the laws, I call upon you, Mr. President, and the majority of this Convention, to make good your promises by the formation of a constitution for this State, founded upon the indestructible principles of equity and justice, guarding the rights and privileges of all classes and nationalities, and in keeping with the progressive tendency of the age in which we live.

Appreciating the weight of our responsibility and the importance of our action, I earnestly appeal to you, Mr. President, and the members of this Convention, to rise above party considerations, to set aside your prejudices, to dismiss all fears of misrepresentation, to exhibit in the formation of what we trust will be the organic law of the State for many years to come, that high moral courage which dares to do right even at the risk of incurring unpopularity.

The colored people ask for no special privileges or exceptional guarantees. What they demand, and have a right to expect, is a fair chance, without proscription, through the industrious and the legitimate channels of advancement, to utilize the possibilities of their condition.

If it is your aim, as I am led to believe it is, by the respectful attention thus far given to the suggestions of the colored members of this body, in committee room and convention, to lay the foundation for the future so broad and deep that all may stand upon it in perfect security, do not I pray you disparage our humble efforts to aid you in the good work. If we have erred and lamentably failed in our first endeavors as citizens, give us another trial for life.

You have tried disparagement and cursing, and withheld from us your sympathy and your counsel and the result is seen in the deplorable

condition in which we find the State.

Now in the name of the common fatherhood of God, and in the interests of our children, and all who are to come after us, I beseech you to encourage and help us to become honest, virtuous, intelligent citizens, comprehending our obligations to society and to the State, and possessed of sufficient courage to judiciously exercise and maintain our citizenship and become a healthy element in the body politic.

You cannot afford to have the colored voters of the State reduced to a race of cowardly political mendicants with their votes open to the purchase of the highest bidder, such as they are bound to become if they are not permitted to vote freely their honest convictions and have their votes honestly counted. Armed political campaigns must cease. Brigadier Generals of the State militia must not be allowed under the specious pretext of suppressing a riot, to use their forces for the suppression of our legitimate majorities in order that they may be elected to Congress. Men elected to office by our votes for years and the largest beneficiaries of our suffrage, must not be allowed to inaugurate a reign of terror in parishes where our people constitute a large majority, whenever it becomes necessary to continue themselves in office.

The unseemly spectacle of a judge! a judge!! Mr. President, leaving his bench and leading an armed mob in a murderous crusade against our people simply because they refused to vote as he directed, must be seen no more if you wish to retain them among you. These outrageous practices and the promiscuous murders of colored men in certain portions of the State, intended for the complete subjugation of the race, must cease. They cannot permanently subjugate our people but will ultimately drive them out of your community and leave you to till your own land unless they are arrested; and it is no use to seek an evasion of the issue. You must meet it now, or hereafter. I appeal to you, then, in the interest of all, to eradicate these evils before they depopulate the State of its most reliable laboring population. Establish and maintain the supremacy of law on every inch of our soil and thus encourage these people to remain and help you to develop the matchless resources of our State. If you wish their votes seek to obtain them honestly and fairly, and not by coercion. In all things persuade us by reason—do not attempt to drive us by force, and I am sure in good time we will repay you an hundred fold for the kind words with which you cheer us on.

The matter under consideration is the germ of American institutions and the mainstay of the Republic, and, in it, as in every part of the constitution, we should be careful to avoid the use of any term, or language, which will admit of discrimination against any citizen on account of color, class, or condition. Let us have one organic law for all, and leave to the corrective tendencies of time and the sure growth of a healthy public opinion, the impartial enforcement of the same.

Aside from the justice and policy of the course I suggest, the good name of the people and the State demand such action.

A word now to my colored colleagues upon this floor, and I am done. Though few in numbers, a splendid opportunity is before us. It is within our power to arrest the opinion which is rapidly becoming universal that the enfranchisement of our race was premature and has proven a failure and that we are incompetent to exercise the rights of American citizens. To demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt not only that we are capable of filling official trusts, but safe custodians of the public interests; and to give the lie unequivocal and emphatic to the bald assertion that, every Negro official can be purchased.

The great change which has taken place in the public affairs of the State, it is true, has curtailed our power, but it has not destroyed it.

With many of the weights and obstructions which clogged the wheels of our car of progress removed, the horrid bugbear of the Negro supremacy no longer haunting and frightening our white neighbor, and thrown upon our own resources, we must vitalize our efforts to secure civil equality and political influence by fidelity to truth and principle and a steady purpose to help those who help us.

The industrial and political forces of our race are too valuable to be long ignored, and if we are true to ourselves and rely on ourselves, in the near future, our white fellow-citizens will cheerfully accord to the race just recognition.

We are the architects now and henceforth of our own fortunes. The work of political redemption of our race is largely in our hands. It should be our aim in this body, profiting by the bitter experience of the past, to cure the wounded name of our people. Whatever may be the record of others, in all matters likely to test our integrity, let us stand like Caesar's wife, "above suspicion." To this end I advise every colored member of the convention to see to it that no honest measure of relief for the State fail through lack of his vote. Let us take for our motto in this body, the splendid sentiment uttered by President Hayes, "that he who serves his country best, serves his party best."

And acting on this principle let us avoid all "caucuses," which not infrequently commit members to the support of unwise measures under a mistaken idea of party obligations.

Loyal to the National Republican party, unwavering in our fealty and devotion to its interests, we yield no political conviction by this course nor relinquish none of our Republicanism, but purify and strengthen it;—and render it possible by the cultivation of good will between all classes of the community, to secure the co-operation of all honest men, and obtain for ourselves, and for the State, the blessings of good government.

Disappointed, but not without hope, I do not despair of the ultimate triumph of right over wrong. With all of our bad surroundings I can see a steady growth of conservatism and a marked improvement in the general public temper toward our race. And remembering that "the gentle hand of time wipes away all tears," I am disposed to think that in the near future, with the exercise of prudence, forbearance, and wisdom, on the part of both races, we will be able to bridge over our troubles, bury our resentments, and blend the races into a homogenous and prosperous people.

## MAIL LETTINGS.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the

Contract Office of this Department

until 3 P. M. of July 10, 1879, for

carrying the mails of the United

States, upon the routes, and according

to the schedule of arrival and

departure specified by the Depart-

ment, in the State of Louisiana,

from October 1, 1879, to June 30,

1882. Lists of routes, with sched-

ules of arrivals and departures, in-

structions to bidders, with forms

for contracts and bonds and all

other necessary information will be

furnished upon application to the

Second Assistant Postmaster Gen-

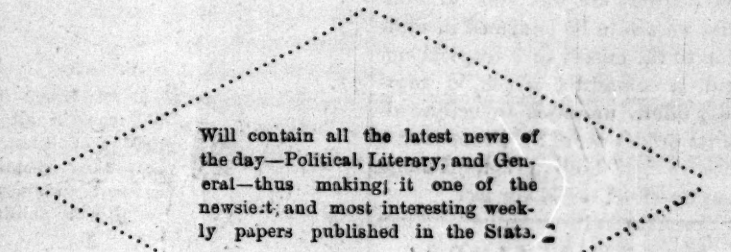
eral.

D. M. KEY,

Postmaster General.

TTTTT H H EEEEE  
T HHHHH R  
T H H EEEEE

L O O O U U I I S S S I I A A N N I I A A N N  
L O O O U U I I S S S I I A A N N I I A A N N  
L O O O U U I I S S S I I A A N N I I A A N N  
L O O O U U I I S S S I I A A N N I I A A N N



Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the new-sheet, and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

## ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

## OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

## POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning. The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

## HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

## AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

## EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

## FINAL

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR.....\$2 00  
SIX MONTHS.....1 00  
THREE MONTHS.....75  
SINGLE COPY.....5

## RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion.....\$1 00  
Each subsequent insertion.....75

Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

SIX MONTHS.....2 50  
THREE MONTHS.....3 00  
ONE COLUMN Three Months.....20 00  
Six Months.....30 00  
Twelve Months.....40 00

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

## AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.

June 6, 1879.

## CHEAP MUSIC.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES.

Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of songs by Hays, Dana, etc. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Easy Dance Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

LA CREME DE LA CREME, Nos. 1 to 24. A Collection of difficult Piano Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 Nos. for \$4.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR PURCHASE, WE WILL RETURN YOUR MONEY.

Address,

J. L. PETERS,

843 ROADWAY, N.

oct30

## PHOTOGRAPHER.

131.....POYDRAS ST.....131

NEW ORLEANS.

Photographs of every description, size style taken and finished in a superior manner.

A specialty made of copying and enlarging them equal to pictures from life, in COLORED, CRAYON and LITHO.

The largest sky-light, and best facilities in the city, for taking "viva" 11-30 17

D. J. T. NEWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

No. 512 St. Andrew Street